

Creating Functions



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Loading the World

- Download the file that we'll be working with today
- It is named fireStart.a2w
- Save it in a directory that you can find again, and then start Alice and open the world. NOTE: You cannot double-click the file to open it;
- Windows will not know what to use, and even if you select Alice from a list of programs, the loading will fail.

Play the World

- In this world, the user is supposed to burn everything that is in the junkyard.
- Play the world
- There is an error. Because whatever the user clicks on burns – even the animals and the ground.
- We only want the things in the junkyard to be burned. So we need to write a function

Part 1: Functions

- Information about the world or the objects in the world are all stored in properties
- A function is used to ask questions about these properties
- For example, some of the built in functions of an object are: color, height and depth.
- A function is not a behavior or an action. It simply returns the information that we need.

Function

- In this world, we want to know: is the object that was clicked on one of the objects in the junkyard?
- If it is one of the objects in the junkyard, we want the fire to go to it.
- If it isn't, we don't want anything to happen

Types of Functions

- Depending on the question, a function can return any type of value.
- Some of the options of a return type are:
 - Number
 - Boolean (true or false)
 - Object
 - String
- But there are more types

Part 2: Creating a function

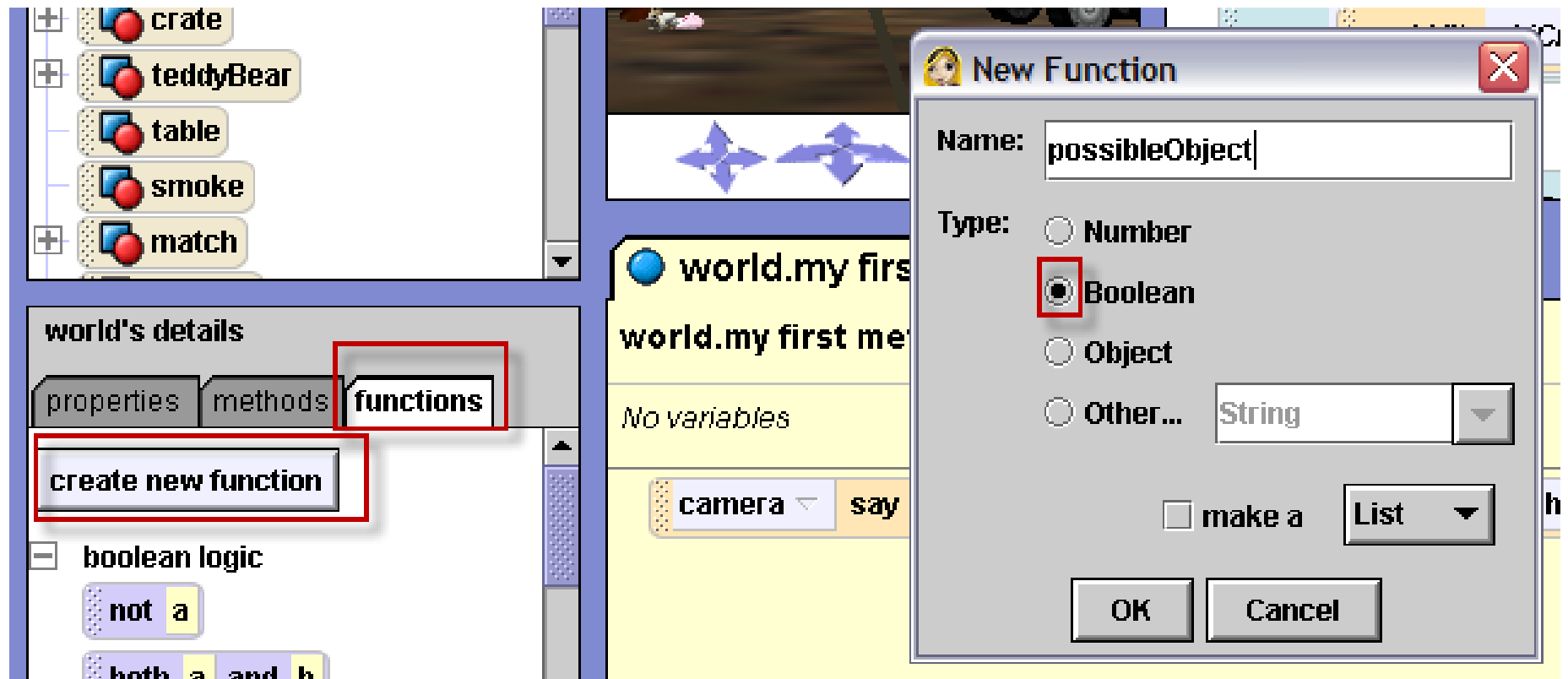
Step 1: What type of function to create

- We want our function to be type boolean. Boolean returns either true or false.
- This function will return true if the object clicked on is in the junkyard. It will return false otherwise

Step 2: How to create a function

- Click on the **function** tab in the world detail's pane.
- Click on **create new function**
- Name it **possibleObject** and make sure it is type **object**
- See the screenshot on the next slide for an illustration

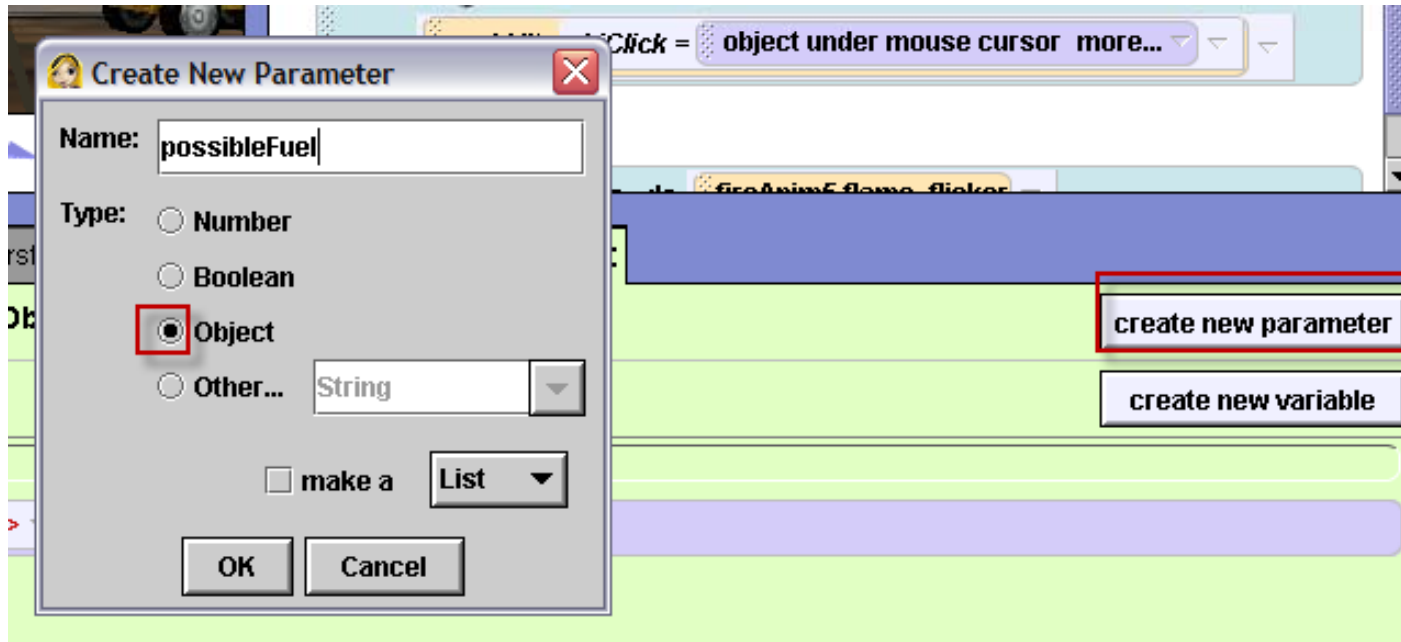
Creating a function



Part 3: Writing the function:

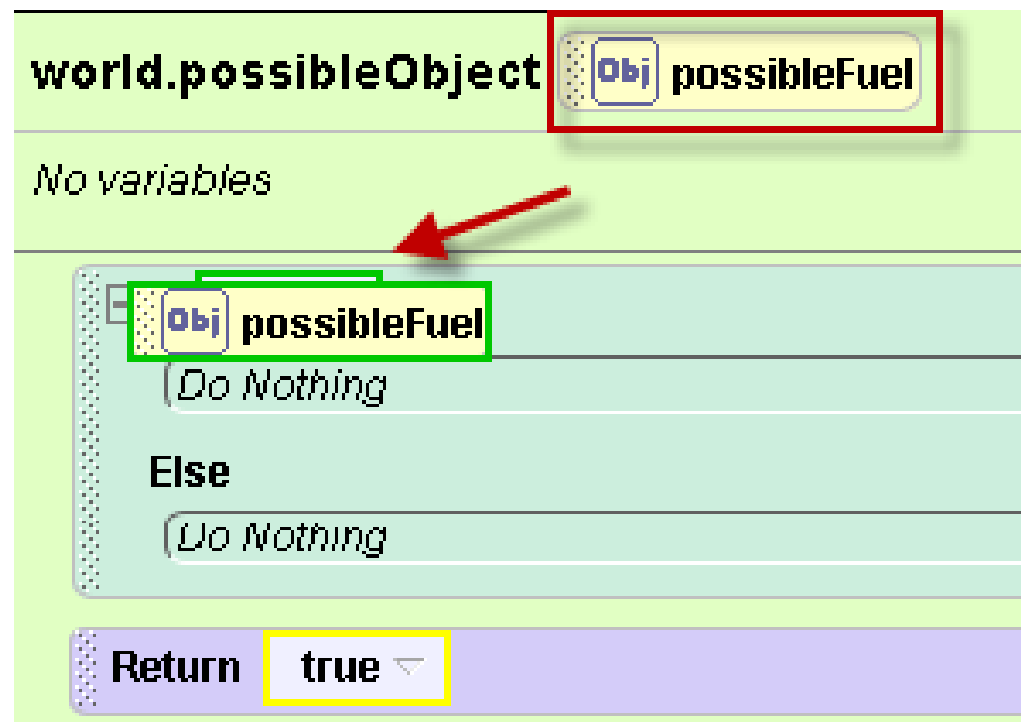
Step 1: the parameter

- The object that was clicked on is going to be used in this function. In the function, **create new parameter**
- Name it **possibleFuel** and it is type **object**



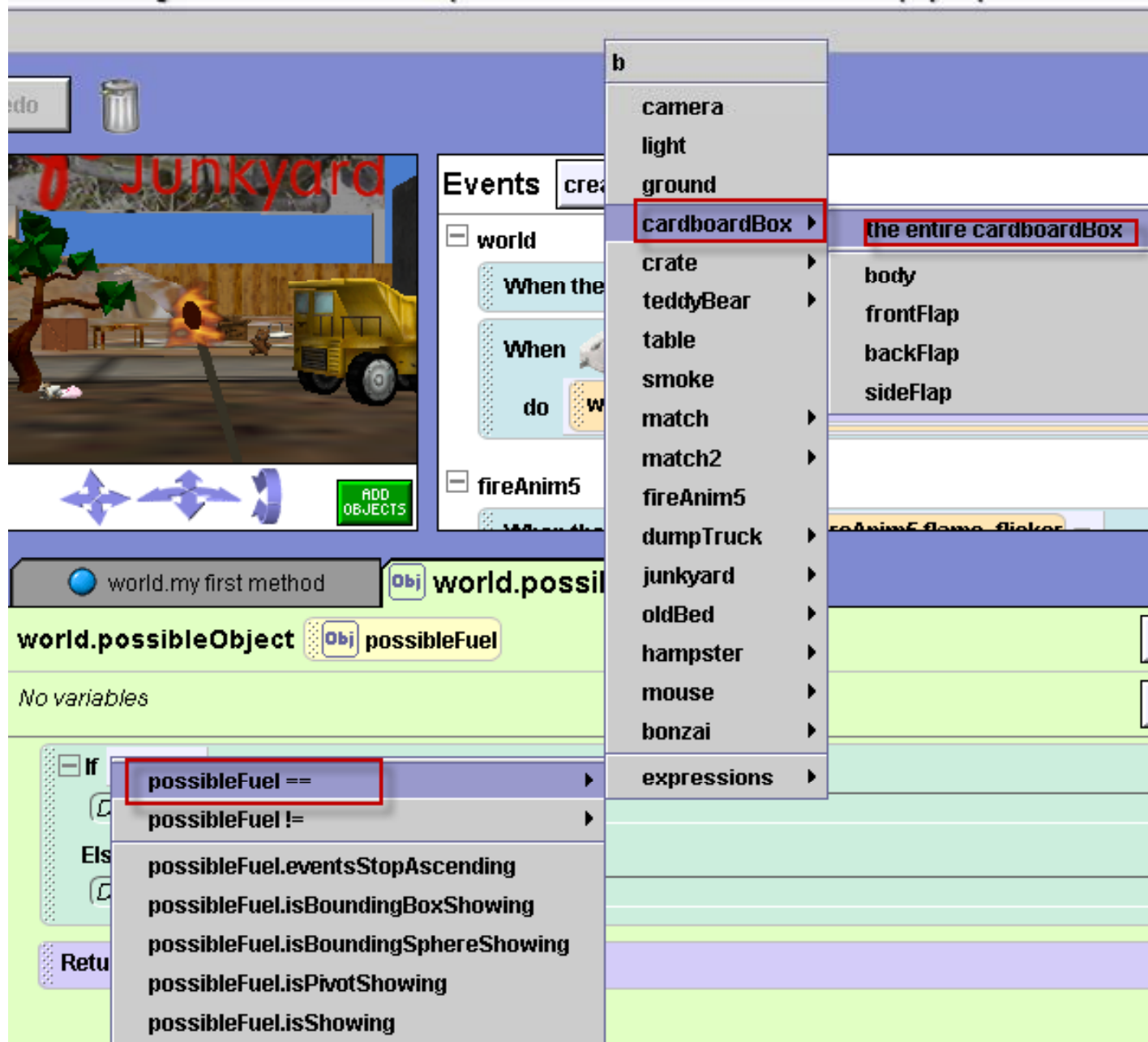
Step 2: Writing the function: if/else

- Drag an if/else into your function and select true in the drop down menu
- Drag the parameter **possibleFuel** on top of the **true**



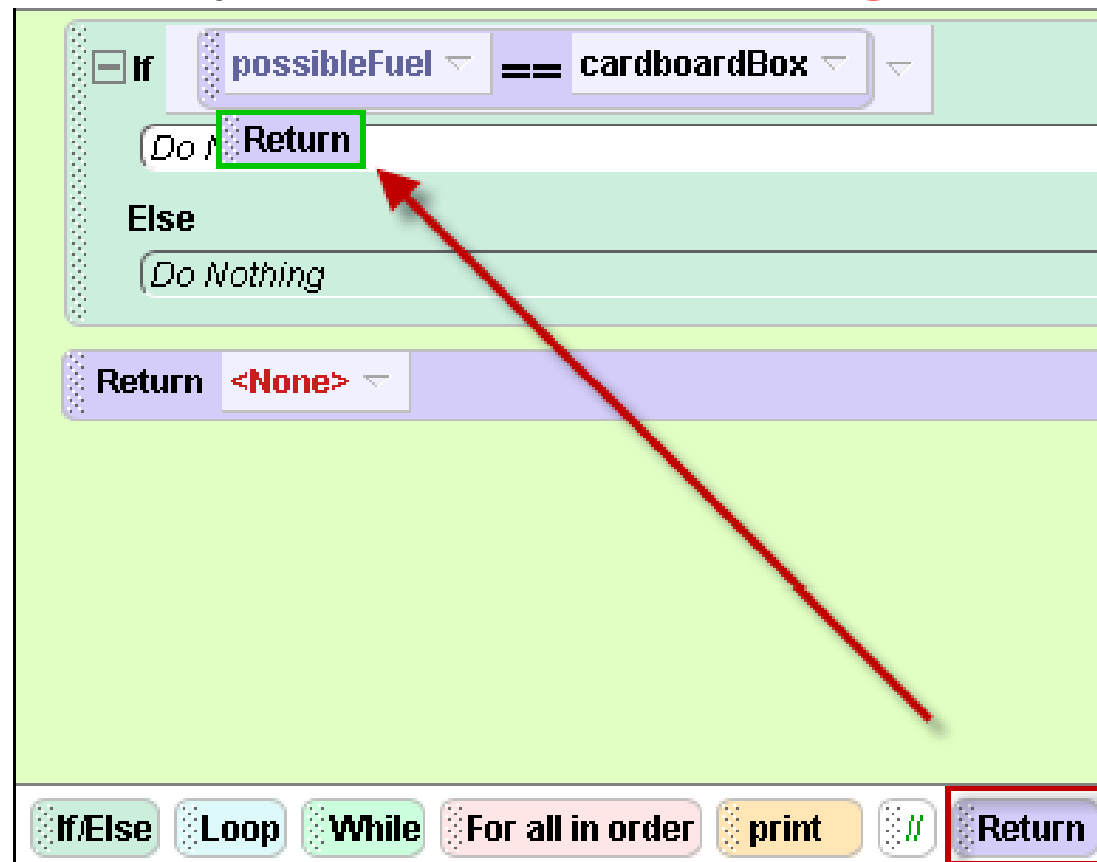
Step 3: The conditional

- When you release the parameter, select `possibleFuel ==;`
- then select `cardboardBox,`
- the `entire cardboardBox`
- See the screenshot on the next slide for an illustration



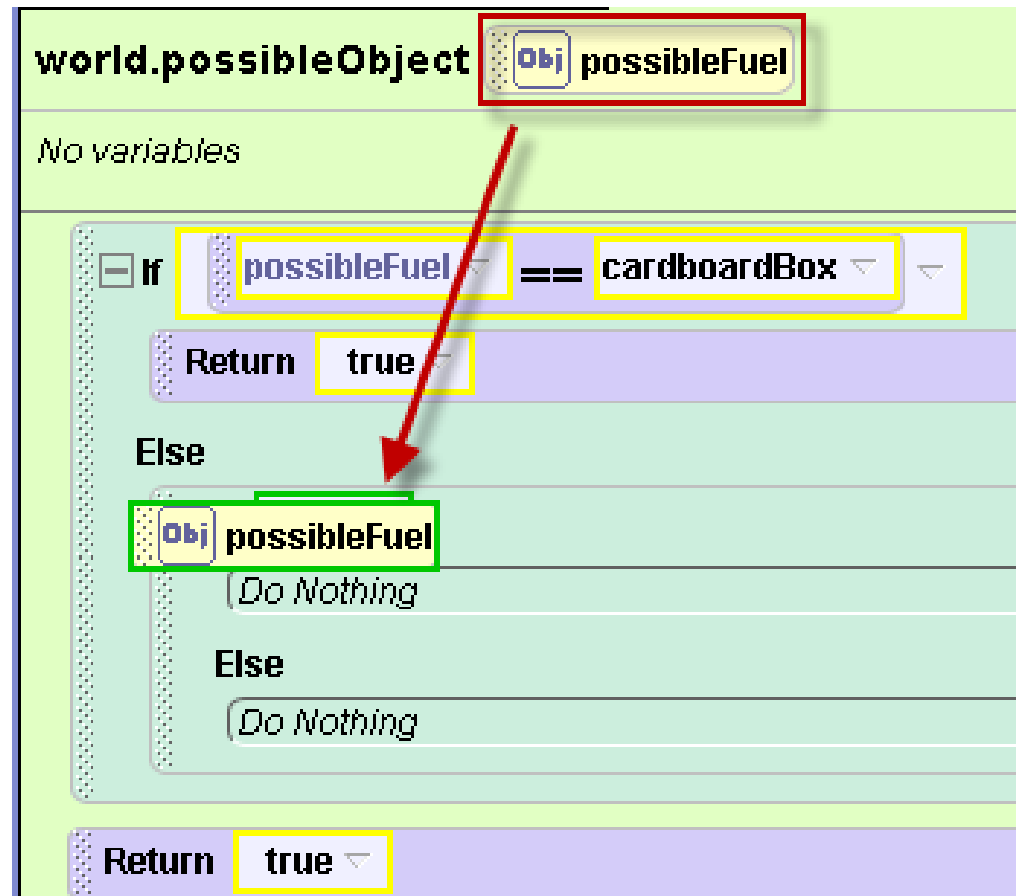
Step 4: Return

- Drag **return** on top of the **Do Nothing**
- Select **true**



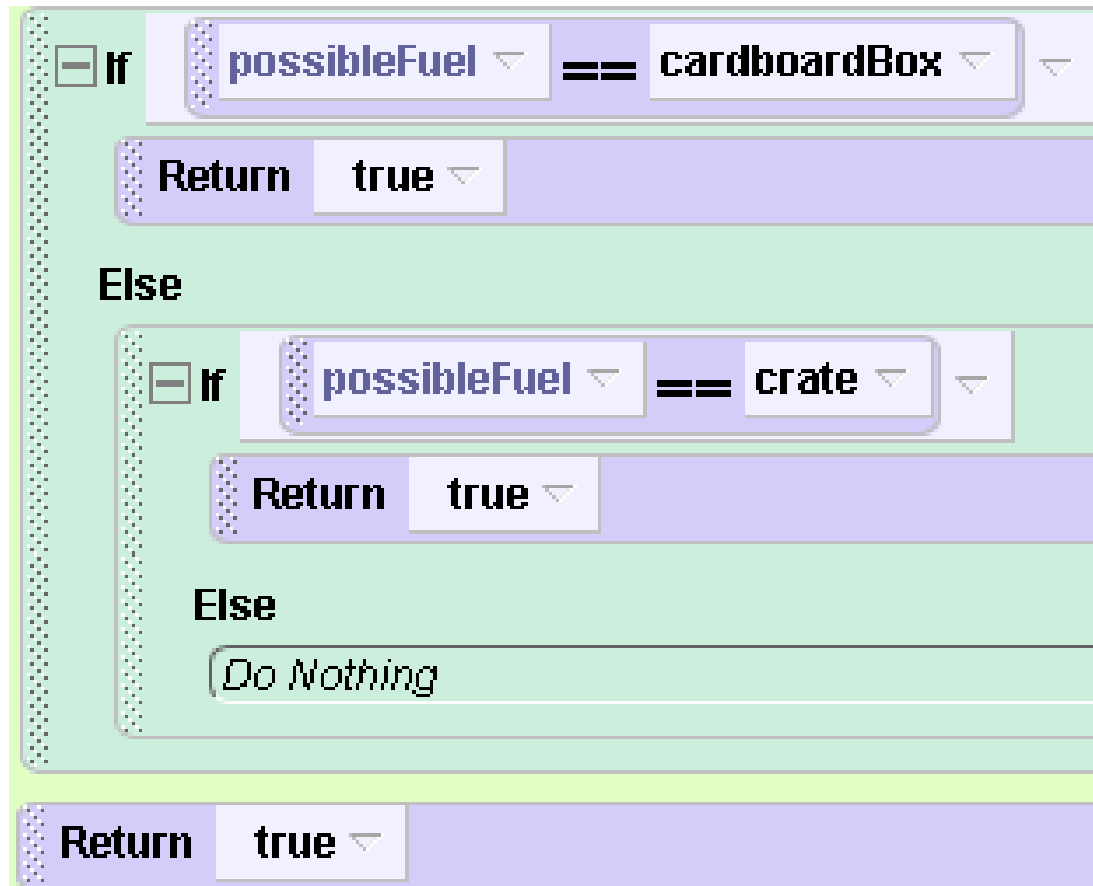
Step 5: Nested if statements

- Drag **if/else** on top of the **Do Nothing** underneath Else
- Then drag **possibleFuel** on top of the **true**
- When you release it, select **possibleFuel==;**
- Select **crate**
- Select **the entire crate**



Nested if/else statements

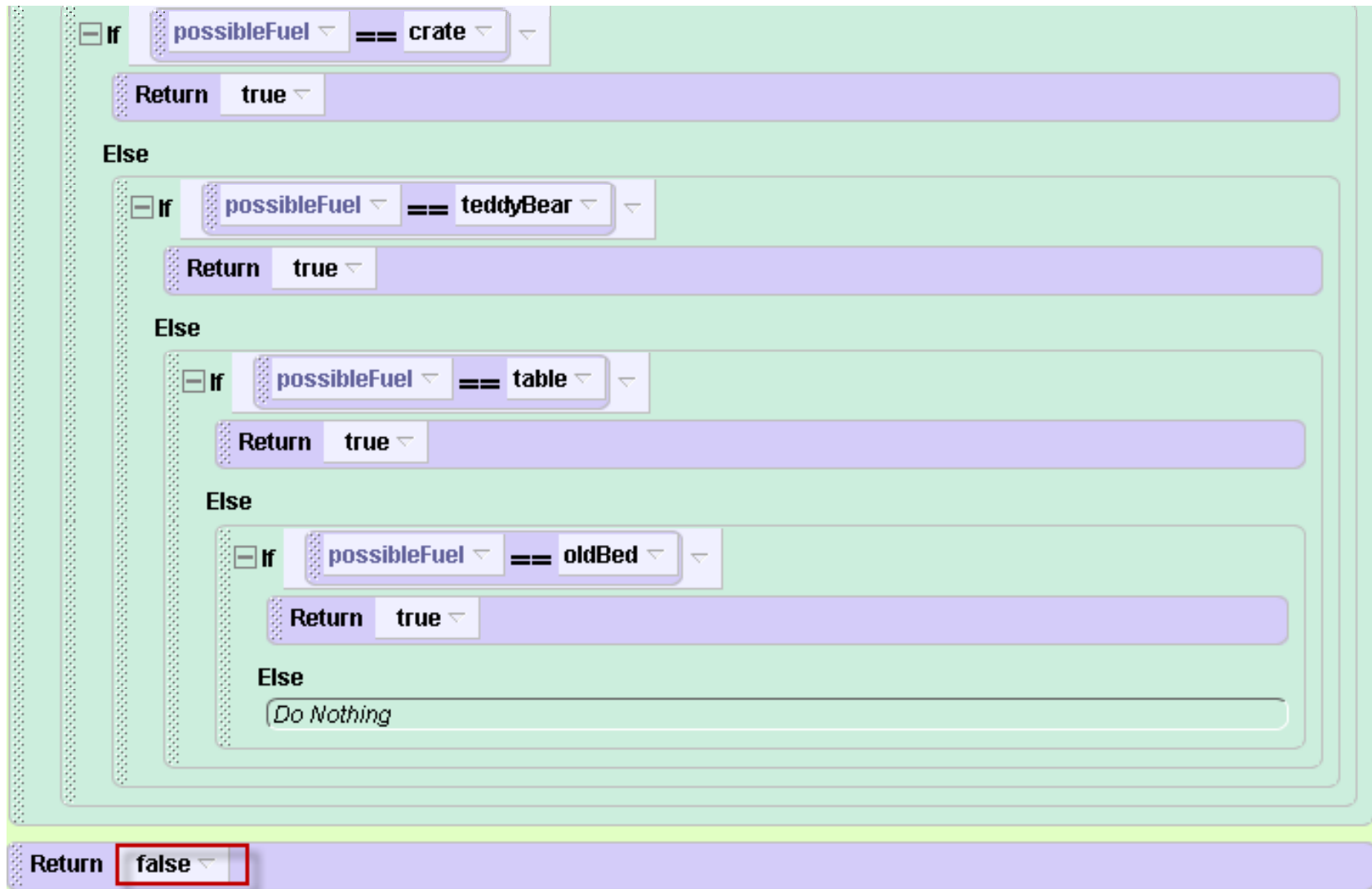
- Then drag **return** true onto the **Do Nothing**.
Your function should look like this so far:



Step 6: Finish the function

- Drag a new if/else onto the Do Nothing underneath Else
- Repeat the steps for these objects:
 - the `teddyBear`
 - the `table`
 - The `oldBed`
- Then we want to return false for any object not in the junkyard
- See the screenshot on the next slide for the rest of the function

The Rest of the function



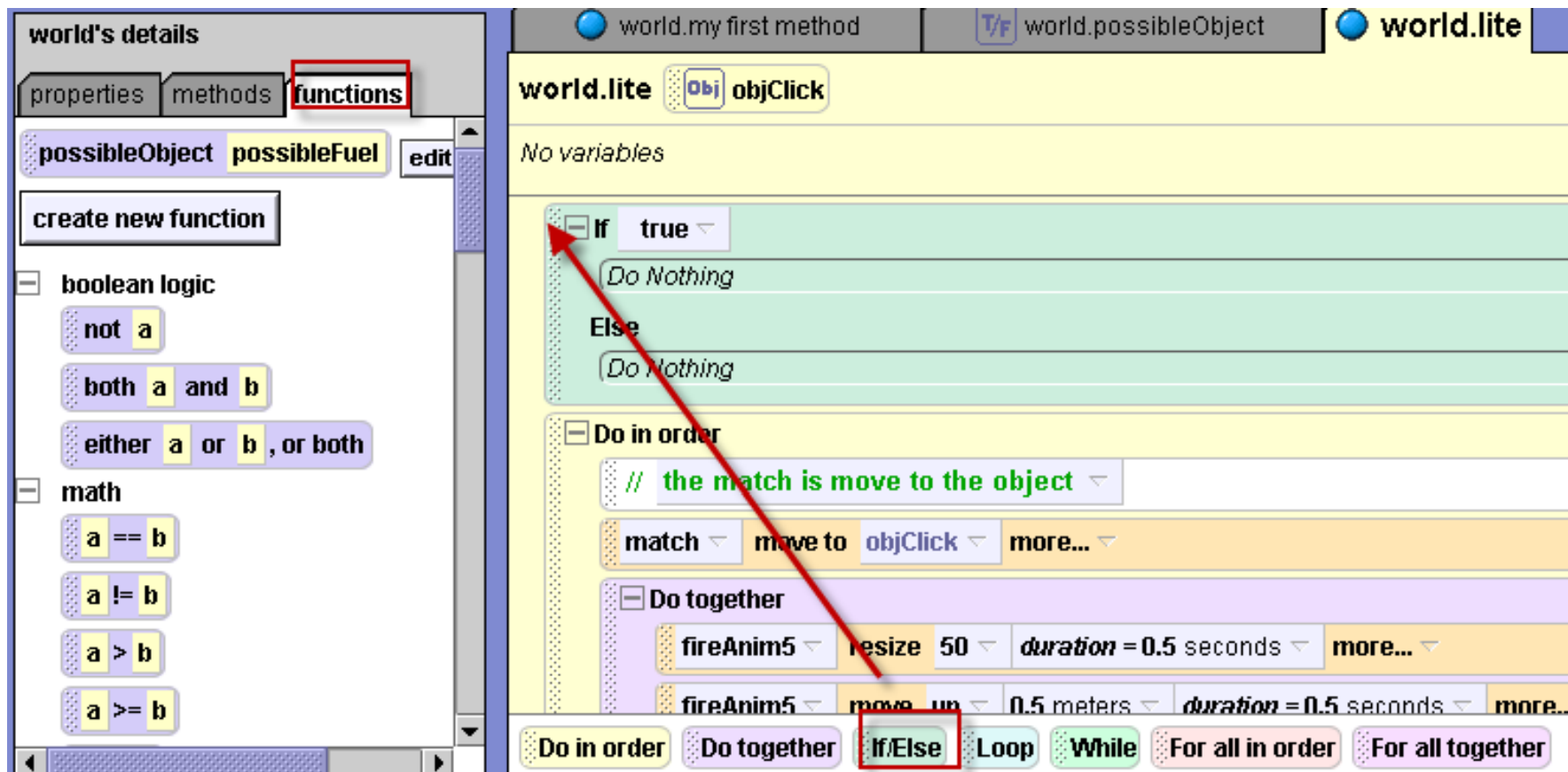
- Don't forget to set the final **Return** to **false**

Part 4: Calling the function

- Click on the **methods** tab in the world details pane
- Click **edit** beside the method **lite** so that you can see the code
- Click on the **functions** tab in the world details pane

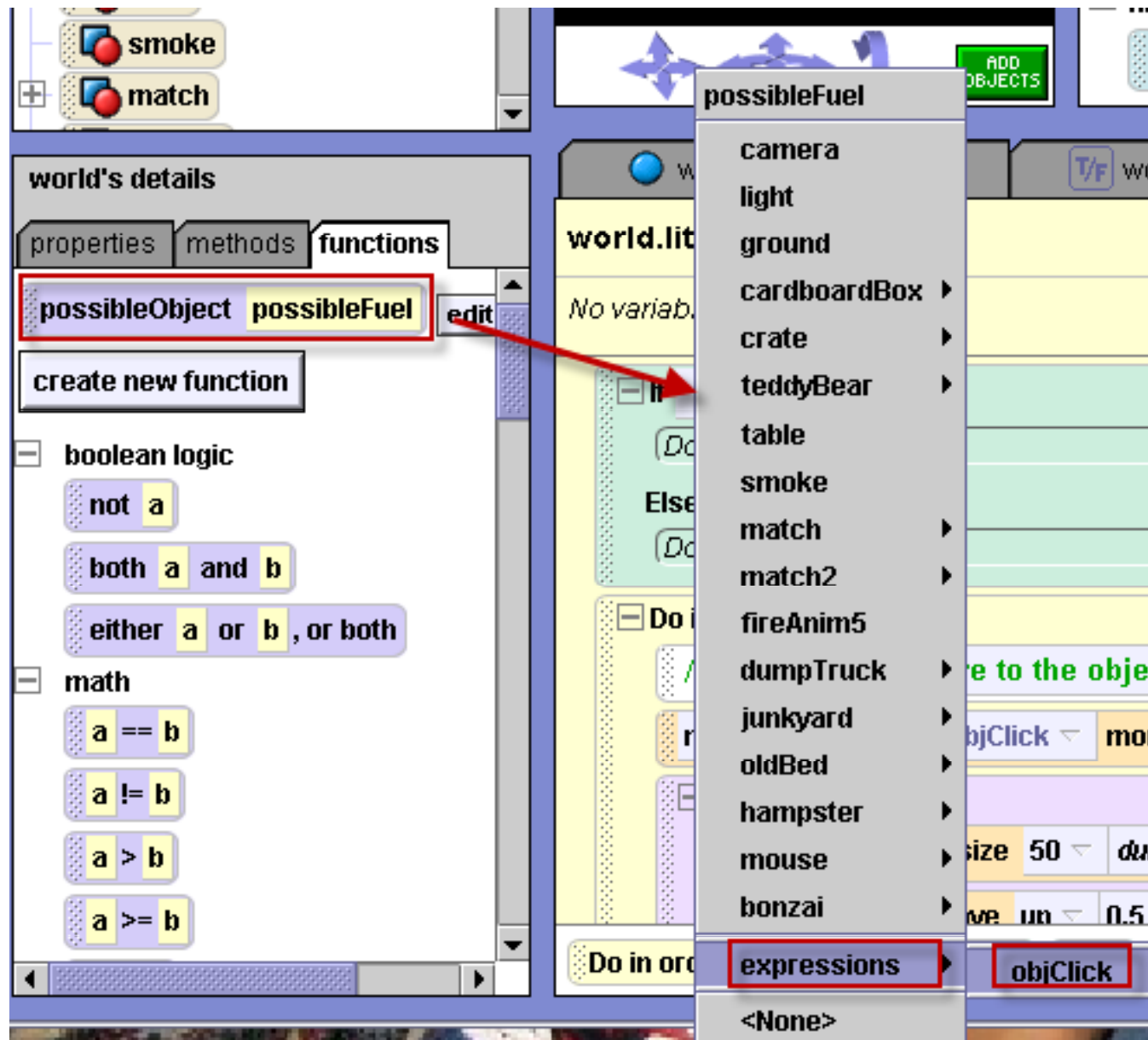
Calling the function (cont 1)

- Drag **if/else** to the top of the **lite** method



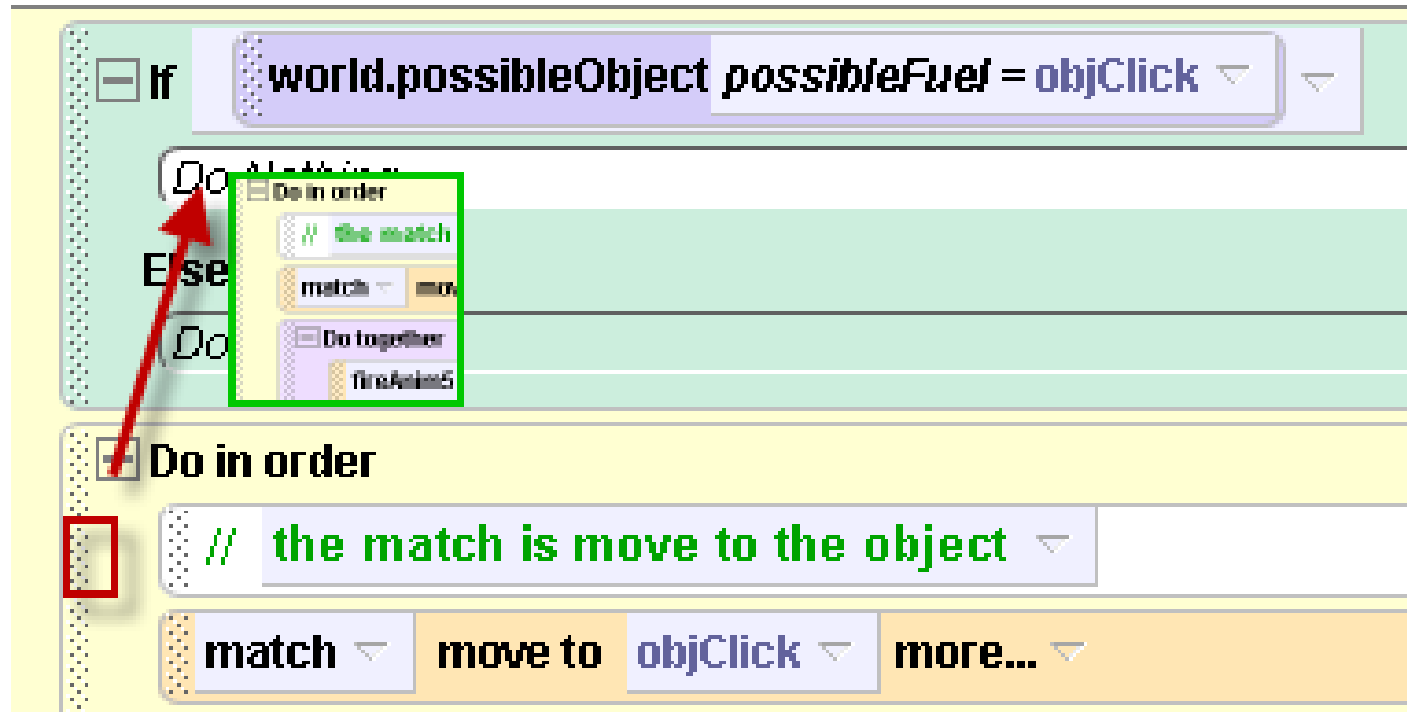
Calling the function (cont 2)

- Now drag the **possibleObject** from the function tab on top of the true
- Select **expressions**
- Select **objClick**
- See the screenshot on the next slide for an illustration



The if

- Click on the already written **Do in Order**
- Drag it into the **if/else** statement on top of the **Do Nothing**
- Play your world



The else

- Scroll down to the **Else** and drag the camera say method and type in the string “that object shouldn’t be burned”:

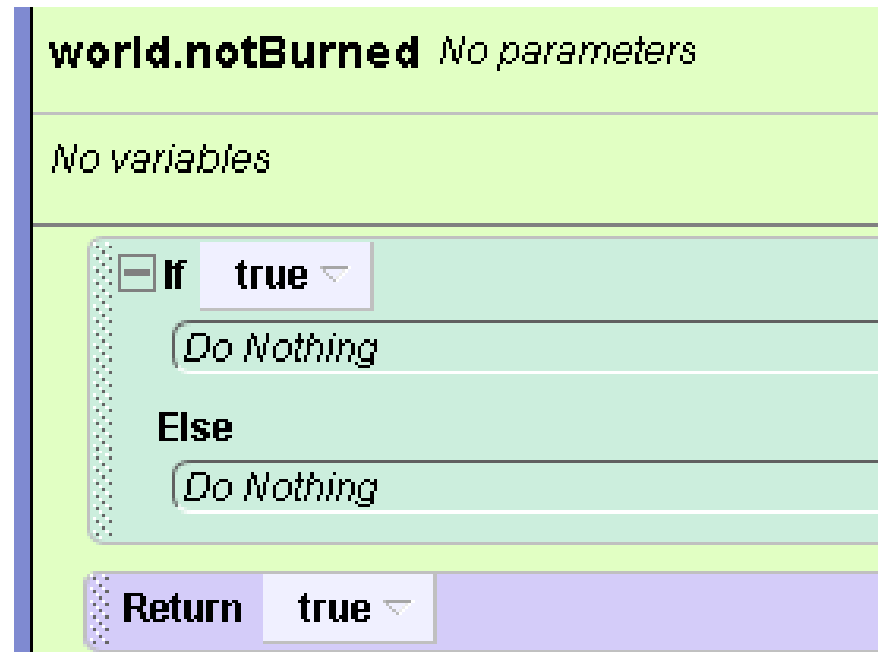


Part 5: One more error

- Now when you play your world, only the objects that are in the junkyard are burned.
- However, when you burn one of the objects, you can still burn it again
- Let's nest another if statement in the **lite** method to check whether or not the object has been burned
 - “Burned” means its' color has been changed to black

Step 1: Writing a new function: is it burned?

- Now, click on the **function** tab in the world details pane. **Create a new function** named **notBurned**. It should also be type **Boolean**
- Drag an if/else into the function



Is it burned?

- In this function, we want to return **true** if the object has not been burned
- We know an object has been burned if it's black
- Click on **cardboardBox** in the object tree
- Click on its **properties** tab
- Drag **color** on top of the true in this function
- Select **!= black**.
- See the screenshot on the next slide for an illustration

world

camera

light

ground

+ cardboardBox

+ crate

+ teddyBear

table

smoke

+ match

cardboardBox's details

properties

methods

functions

create new variable


capture pose

color =

opacity = 1 (100%)

vehicle = world

Junkyard



ADD OBJECTS

world.my first method

world.notBurned No parameters

No variables

checkbox

cardboardBox.color ==

checkbox

cardboardBox.color !=

Else

(Do Nothing)

Return true

Events | create

b

no color

black

red

green

blue

yellow

purple

orange

pink

brown

cyan

magenta

gray

light gray

dark gray

other...

color =

opacity = 1 (100%)

vehicle = world

world.notBurned No parameters

No variables

cardboardBox.color ==

cardboardBox.color !=

Else

(Do Nothing)

Return true

no color

black

red

green

blue

yellow

purple

orange

pink

brown

cyan

magenta

gray

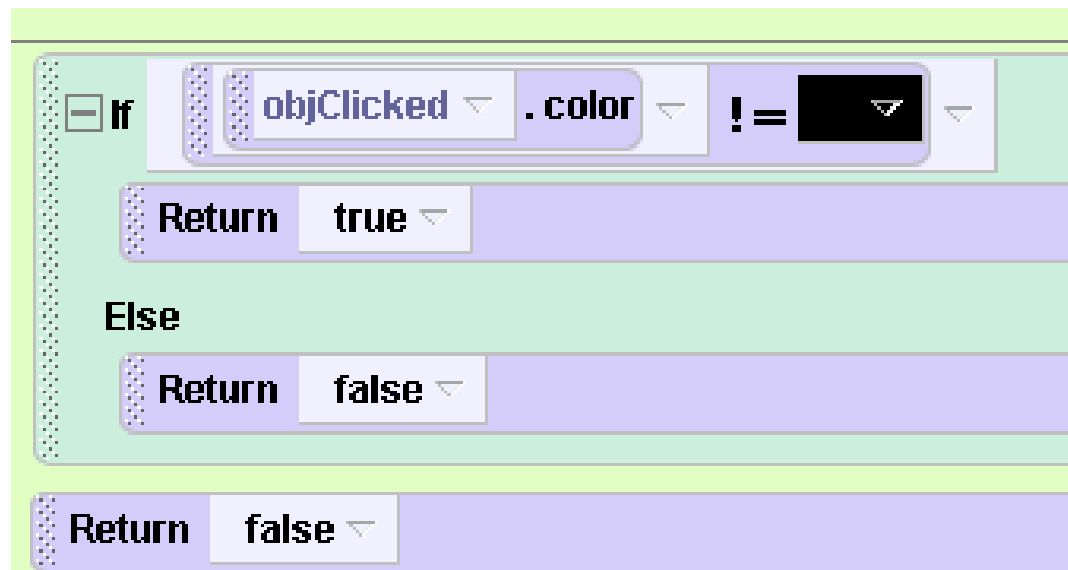
light gray

dark gray

other...

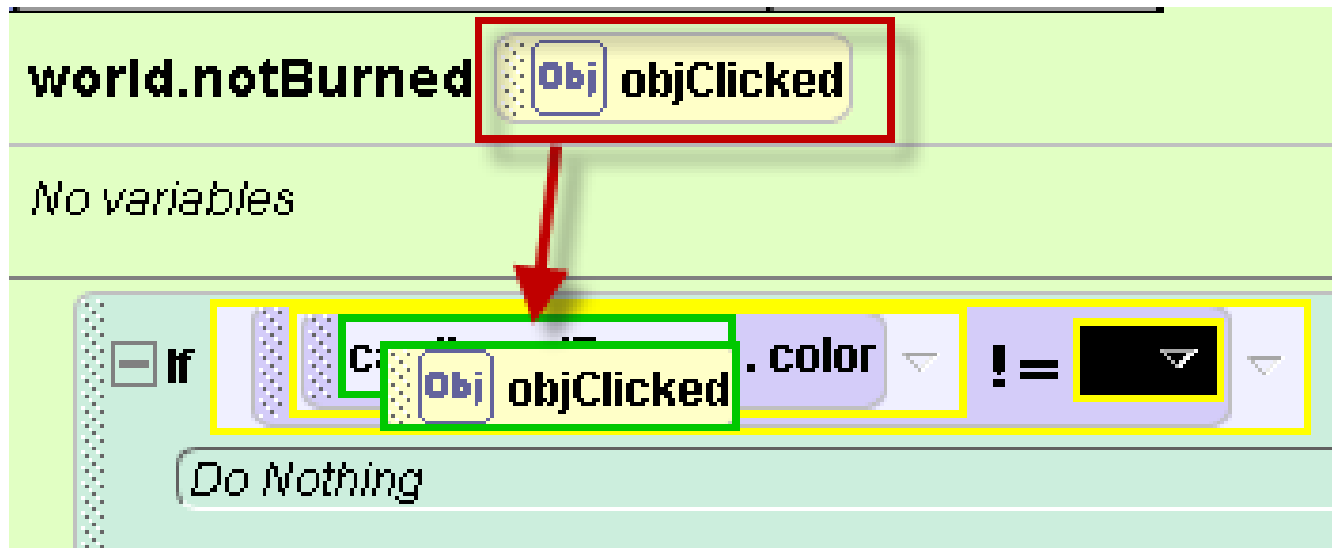
Step 2: Return statements

- Now drag **return** on top of the first **Do Nothing**. Select **true**
- Drag return on top of the second **Do Nothing**. Select **false**. Select **false** for the last return
- Complete method:



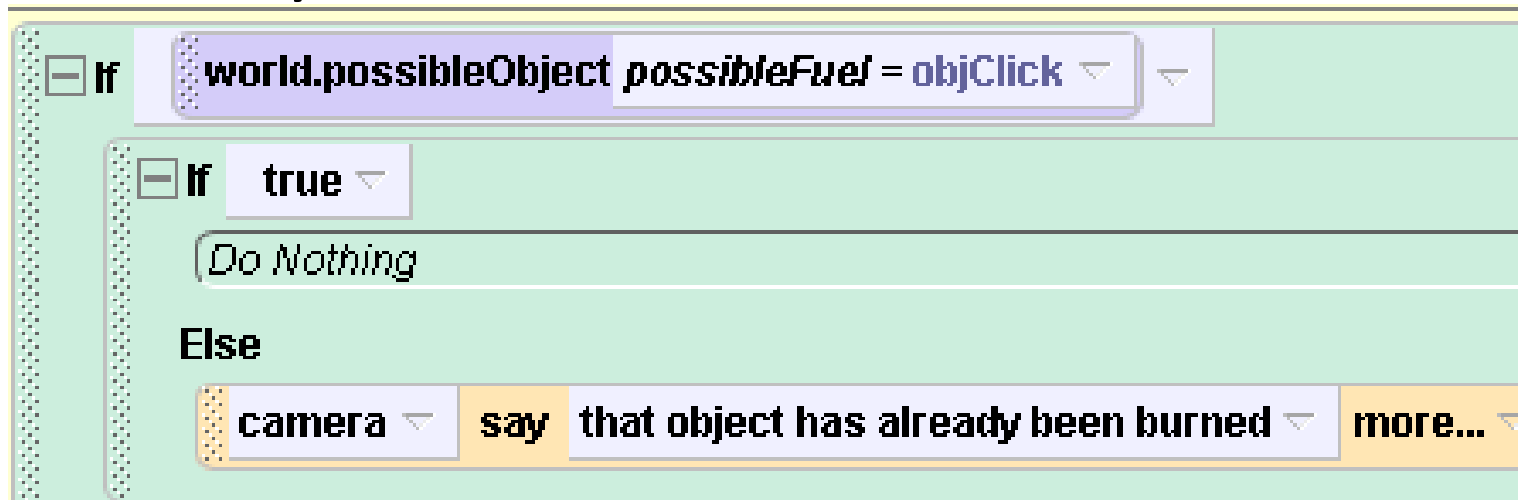
Step 3: Create new parameter

- Create a new parameter in the function
- Name it **objClicked** and it is type **object**
- Drag **objClicked** on top of **cardboardBox** in the function's if statement



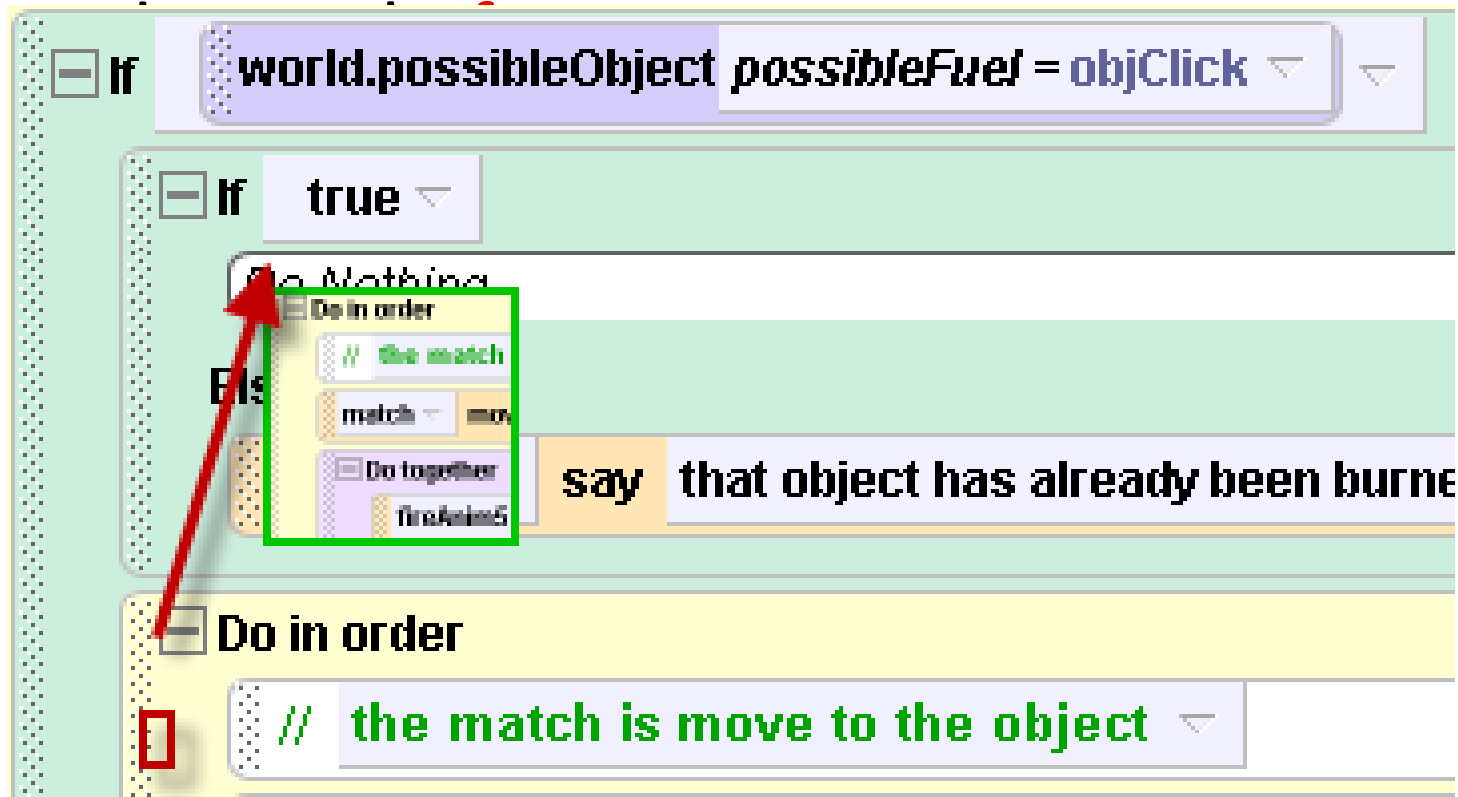
Step 4: Nest an if/else

- Click on the **world.lite** tab to see the code
- Drag in a new if statement
- For the Else of that statement, drag in the camera **say** method and type in: “that object has already been burned”
- So far, your method should look like this:



Nested if/else (cont)

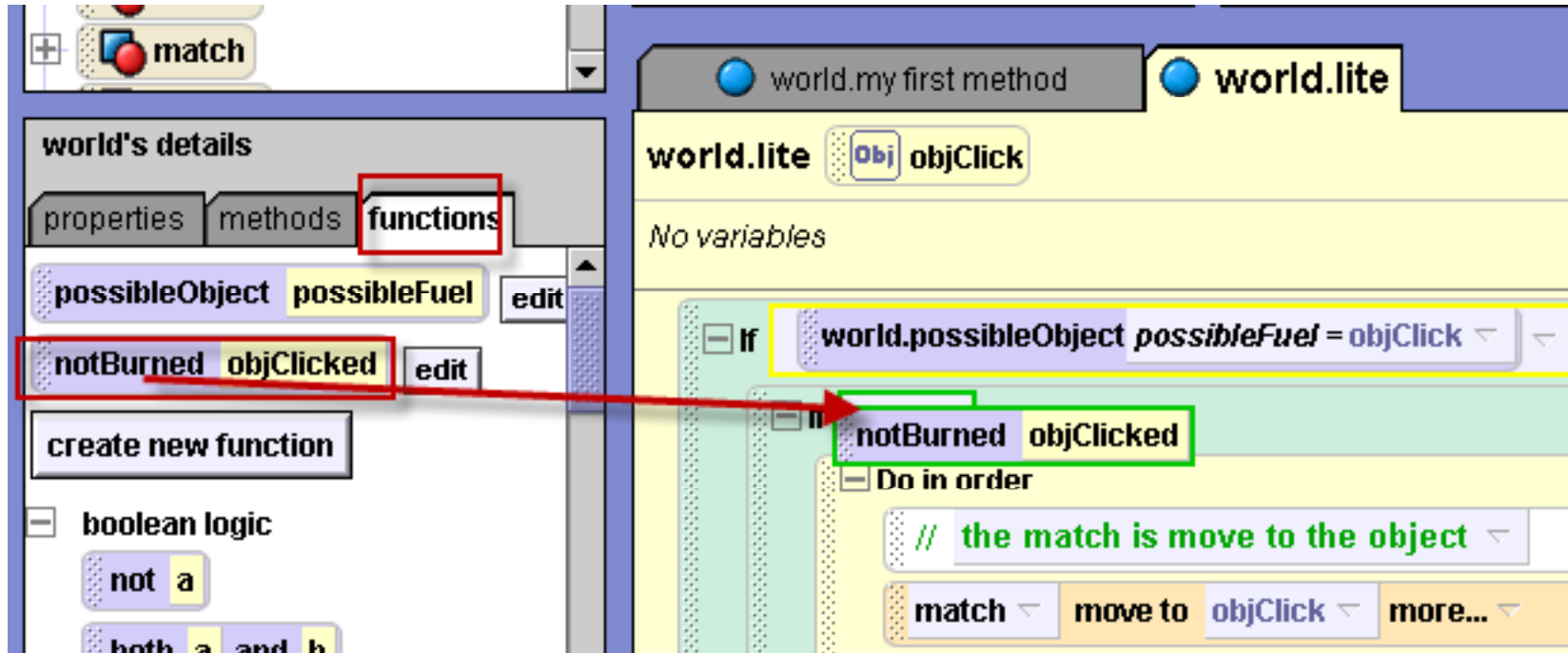
- Now click on the already written **Do in order** and drag it on top of the **Do Nothing**



Part 6: Calling the function

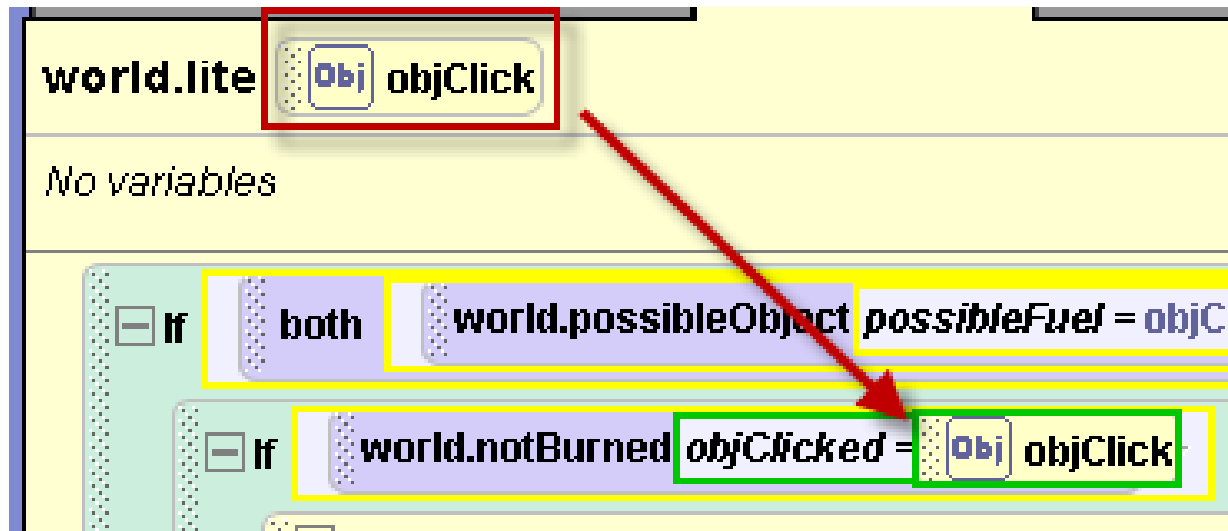
notBurned

- Click on world in the object tree. Click on the **functions** tab. Drag the function **notBurned** on top of the true in your if statement



Calling the function notBurned (cont 1)

- Then drag the parameter **objClick** onto the **<None>**



- Play your world.

Recap

- A function is not a behavior or action
- It is used to return information about the state of the world or the characters in the world
- There are many different types of functions. For example, functions can return objects, numbers, booleans, etc
- Write your own functions based on questions you need to answer about your world